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British Parliament.

HOUSE of COMMONS, October 17.

QUAKERS.

Mr. Sergeant Adair roſe in purſuance of the notice he had given on a former day, to ſtate, very ſhortly, he ſaid, the reaſons which induced him to bring before the houſe a ſubject, which he had ſubmitted to the laſt parliament, and which he was encouraged to renew, for he might ſafely ſay that the principle of the bill, at leaſt, had already received the approbation of that houſe. The object of the bill was two fold; a further relief to a body of men, who were univerſally allowed to be as reſpectable and unoffending as any claſs of his majeſty's ſubjects, however others may differ from them in ſome of the ſcruples they entertained on ſome religious topics; and he had already experienced the liberality of the houſe in ſtating theſe circumſtances; he therefore, had no doubt that the houſe would be attentive to the ſubject when it came before them again, for while they were ſatisfied that theſe ſcruples were ſincere, however they might differ from them they would treat them with reſpect.

The legiſlature had granted indulgence to the Quakers reſpecting the payment of tythes, on points in which they entertained ſcruples, they conſidered the payment of tythes, in a certain form, as contrary to the divine law, and therefore though they ought not to obey a human law, if it appeared to them contrary to the divine one. That they were ſincere in that opinion was evinced by its having been productive of many temporary inconveniences to them, having ſubjected ſome of them to perpetual impriſonment, which they ſuffered in ſilence, rather than give up their ſcruples.

Under a conſideration of theſe hardſhips, under ſuch circumſtances, the legiſlature had taken the ſubject into conſideration, and accordingly we found, that in the 7th and in the 8th of King William, it was provided, that where the payment of tythes did not exceed 10l. a remedy was given to the Quakers in a certain manner there deſcribed: experience had ſhewn the wiſdom of that meaſure. It was his object now to make the principl of that meaſure more extenſive in its effects. The Quakers did not object to the payment of tythes, provided they were not made active in their obedience to the law, by which tythes were claimed of them, but their ſcruples of conſcience led them to think a breach of the divine law for them to be active in their obedience to a civil inſtitution which they conſidered as repugnant to divine inſtitution; and as our law now ſtood, the proceſs might be ſuch as to compel them to be thus active againſt their conſcience; they, therefore were ſubject to perpetual impriſonment when an attachment was iſſued againſt their perſons for the non-payment of tythes. To this perpetual impriſonment (although they poſſeſſed the means) they had ſubmitted, rather than be active in the payment of tythes, becauſe they thought, that by being ſo, they offended againſt the divine will. It was with a view of relieving theſe conſcientious men that he brought in the bill which paſſed that houſe in the laſt parliament; and which it was his object now to renew.

In the reign of George I. there was a meaſure ſimilar to this, but as it did not go beyond the ſum of 10l. it had been found inadequate to the grievance which it was its object to redreſs. It was his intention by what he was now propoſing, to adopt the principle of that bill, to conform to its proviſions, and to give additional power as to the means of obtaining coſts. The meaſure which he was propoſing had nothing new in its nature; it was only enlarging the amount of the ſum for which the remedy was already provided; but although he wiſhed to relieve the Quakers from the hardſhips they ſuffered, yet he had no view of doing ſo without a due regard alſo to the intereſt of the clergy who were entitled to tythes; on the contrary, the meaſure he was about to propoſe would facilitate the recovery of their demands, for as the law now ſtands, the clergyman loſes his profits when the Quaker ſubmits to perpetual impriſonment.

In caſes of much legal difficulty, ſuch as moduſſes, &c. he ſhould propoſe that ſuch points ſhould be referred to ſuperior courts, ſince gentlemen in the commiſſion of the peace, however well qualified to perform their duty, could not be expected to underſtand all the intricacies of ſuch points. The bill, therefore, which he propoſed to bring in ſhould have ſome proviſions on that head, but if it ſhould appear that the party proſecuting his claim, had had recourſe to the higher authority when the inferior juriſdiction, was competent to decide it, then ſuch party ſhall have no more coſts than if he had purſued his remedy in the inferior and ordinary way.

Theſe were the outlines of the bill which he propoſed to introduce, a meaſure which had the double aſpect of relieving the Quaker, and ſecuring the property of the miniſters of our eſtabliſhed church.

There was another point, however to be conſidered, a proviſion which reſpected the adminiſtration of juſtice, as it regarded the evidence to be received in our courts of law—he meant the criminal juriſdiction of them. He intended to introduce into the bill he was now about to propoſe what was inſerted into the former bill. Experience had ſhewn the expediency of receiving the affirmation of Quakers in civil caſes. In criminal caſes the judges had often ſeen and lamented (as he had himſelf in a great criminal court) the miſchief that aroſe from excluding the crown and the public from the benefit of the affirmation of the Quakers, and therefore he ſhould propoſe the taking affirmation of Quakers in criminal as well as in civil caſes, as evidences in courts of law. This was analogous to the principle which had guided our courts in their proceedings upon evidence. Nor had he any doubt that if the court had not conſidered the ſtatute which made affirmation of a Quaker admiſſible evidence in civil caſes, a reſtriction in a criminal caſe, the judges would all (he certainly ſhould himſelf) have taken the affirmation of a Quaker in all caſes like an oath. For they had taken the oath of perſons of perſuaſions different from our own. The bill ſhould therefore enact that the affirmation of Quakers ſhould be taken in criminal caſes. When he ſtated this, he knew there were many of the Quakers who did not wiſh it; he believed there were many of them who would not like to ſee that proviſion in the bill; but he ſhould do it, becauſe he thought it was a proviſion which the adminiſtration of juſtice called for; as he had known many who were guilty of the moſt attrocious offences eſcape puniſhment on account of this deficiency in the admiſſibility of evidence.

He ſhould treſpaſs no further upon the houſe than to ſay, that if leave ſhould be given to bring in the bill, gentlemen ſhould take opportunity of diſcuſſing it in its various ſtages. There were parts of it which could be better diſcuſſed in a committee than in any other ſtage of it; he ſhould, if permitted, bring it in preciſely in the form in which it paſſed that houſe in the laſt parliament. Gentlemen might of courſe propoſe what amendment they ſhould think fit in the committee. He did not indeed pledge himſelf not to propoſe ſome amendment in it himſelf. Perhaps he might be of opinion the amendments that were adopted by the houſe in the former bill ought to be left out. Without pledging himſelf, therefore, to adhere to every clauſe in the bill, which he had the honor to oppoſe, he moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the further relief of the people called Quakers, as to the impriſonment of their perſons for the non-payment of tythes; and for making their ſolemn affirmation evidence in criminal as well as civil caſes." Granted.

Adjourned.

BOSTON, December 24.

News from Europe.

Yeſterday arrived the ſnow Pacific Trader, Capt. Barnes, from Liverpool, via Vineyard, 51 days.

By this arrival we have received London papers to October 26: But they contain no intelligence of moment. The accounts of military operations are no later than thoſe ſome time ſince received from Paris: They are however of a very different caſt—ſo different, that it is impoſſible to reconcile them. The French army of the Lower Rhine, under Gen. Bournonville, remained between the Sieg and Lahn; while that under Gen. Moreau continued in the vicinity of Bucnau, in Suabia, though ſome accounts ſtate, that his vanguard had arrived at Straſburg.—The Archduke Charles was advancing by the Rhine towards Suabia, and the Auſtrian diviſions in that circle formed a line of poſts from the Lake of Conſtance, to the vicinity of Fort du Kehl. The capture of Gen. Buonaparte is frequently mentioned in theſe papers; but without the leaſt authority. The proſpect of peace does not appear to brighten. Lord Malmſbury had arrived at Paris, but there were no accounts of his reception. The Britiſh parliament appear to contemplate another campaign, by the votes of credit they paſs; the proviſions they have made for the ſupport of 195,177 men; and the grant of 360,000l. for the recruiting ſervice of 1797. The number of Auſtrians in Mantua, is ſaid to be 30,000 but many of them ſick; and Gen. Buonaparte was drawing thither all the reinforcements he could muſter in Piedmont. The naval equipments in England were not in the leaſt relaxed. The fleet chaſed by the Spaniards into Gibraltar, it appears was Admiral Mann's, who loſt ſome tranſports.

SALEM, December 20.

Communication.

"A few days ſince, Mr. James Burnes, a native and inhabitant of this town, returned home from the Weſt Indies, having fortunately eſcaped from the Engliſh. He was preſſed by the Majeſtic Engliſh ſhip of war, from on board the ſhip Aſtrea; of which he was 2d mate, and was dragged about from Iſland to Iſland in the Engliſh ſervice for more than 7 months. He was forced by the point of the ſword into ſeveral bloody battles, and made to fight againſt the French, and becauſe of his unwillingneſs to act in the Engliſh ſervice, he ſuffered from them the moſt ſhocking cruelties—at one time he lay 19 days in irons, and would have been ſtarved to death had it not been for the aſſiſtance of a woman that was on board the ſhip. Once before he attempted to eſcape in company with another American, and ſwam to a veſſel belonging to the United States; but the maſter would not let them come on board; and returning, his companion was loſt, he ſuppoſed by a ſhark. He brings melancholy and moſt painful accounts of the ſufferings of the Americans, preſſed into the Engliſh ſervice; and of their periſhing by the cruelties exerciſed upon them, by the ſickneſs and in battles, and by attempting to eſcape from a bondage and ſlavery more dreadful than the iron furnace of Egypt. Mr. Burnes has a family in this town, and has returned with the loſs of all his little property, and from his appearance, with the loſs of a good conſtitution, and of good health for ever.

NEW-YORK, December 30.

We learn, that the veſſels which have arrived theſe few days paſt, give accounts that many veſſels are on the coaſt, endeavouring to make ports, but driven off by contrary winds, ſome of them in real diſtreſs for want of proviſions or water, and the people's limbs frozen. Is it not poſſible for the citizens to ſend out veſſels for the relief of ſuch as are near this port?—[*Minerva*]

December 31.

To Maſters of Veſſels, Mates, and Seamen in general.

The underwriters of the city of New-York, having received credible information, that a great number of veſſels are in great diſtreſs on the coaſt, have provided the brig Dean, Joſhua Sanford, maſter, to give immediate aſſiſtance to the ſufferers; and do hereby invite the Maſters, Mates, and Seamen to embark in ſo laudable an enterprize. Thoſe who are diſpoſed to undertake the cauſe of humanity, will pleaſe to give in their names at the counting-room of Ebenezer Stevens, who is authoriſed to make arrangements for their compenſation.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated December 22, 1796.

"Within a day or two paſt, it has been diſcovered, that there are a great many forged 50 and 5 dollar bills of the United States bank, in circulation. They are exceedingly well executed. This is written to caution you againſt remitting me any of either of thoſe denominations, as you cannot paſs them here at any rate."

A gentleman of this city writes from the Iſle of France, dated Auguſt 15, That Capt William Marriner, of the ſhip Eliza of Boſton, was at that port, with the ſaid ſhip, in good health; that Capt. M. had gone through much trouble, having been firſt taken by the Britiſh, on account of Dutch property on board, and then retaken by the French and carried in there, where it was thought he would loſe the cargo, but not the ſhip and freight. That the French had lately carried into that place 4 or 5 prizes, one of which a Portugueſe, eſtimated at upwards of two millions dollars; ſhe has, beſides an immenſely rich cargo, bars of gold, and gold duſt. That 7 frigates had ſailed to take ſome unknown place—a ſecret expedition.

At the cloſe of every war, the prices of property, of all kinds, never fail to fall. This circumſtance alone would always produce much embarraſſment to men in commerce, manufactures and agriculture. But the ſpeculations in hand, in the United States, are among the moſt fruitful ſources of embarraſſment. They have given riſe to a ſyſtem of credit, which involves inextricable difficulties and misfortunes. The multitude of banks in this country, deſtined originally to aid the merchant ſolely, have contributed much to augment the preſent calamities of buſineſs—they have been too much uſed to ſupport ſpeculating projects, by granting enormous credits.

To theſe ſources of embarraſſment, muſt be added the enormous defalcations from the capital of our merchants, by the ſeizure and detention of their property, by the Engliſh and French. An exact eſtimate of the amount of American property thus ſeized or detained unpaid for, cannot be known, but the following will be found not higher than the truth.

Britiſh

Capture of American veſſels under the Britiſh orders of November 6, 1793.	
300 veſſels eſtimated on an average at 10,000 dollars each,	3,000 000
Subſequent captures and detentions of proviſion veſſels, the payment for which is promiſed by the Britiſh government,	1.500 000
	4 500,000
French.	
American property ſold to the French government from '92 to '96, not yet paid for, by an official return Sept. '96, near 35 000.000 livres,	7 000.000
Veſſels ſeized and cargoes detained or ſold in the Weſt Indies, about 100 ſail,	1.000 000
	8,000,000

It is probable that this amount of twelve millions and a half of American capital is now in the hands of the Britiſh and French. The ſeizures under the orders of Nov. 6 have been declared by the Britiſh admiralty moſtly illegal, and reſtitution awarded. But the money is not paid. The French government have alſo promiſed to fulfill their contracts, but imperious neceſſity has yet prevented.

Such defalcations from the capital of our merchants, muſt ſeverely affect the courſe of buſineſs.

A writer in the Boſton "*Polar Star*," in a lengthy criticiſm upon ſome of the Minerva phillippics, takes occaſion to make the following obſervations:—

"But the Editor of the Minerva, is not a politican of the heart! Nay, more, he is not a politician of the head! Toto Cælo, different from the reſt, his Minerva is the open advocate of order and diſtinctions, the ſanctuary of ariſtocracy, the ſworn and implacable enemy of the French revolution; the advocate and eulogiſt of the crusade; coming from him, impartiality, ſounds as badly, as chaſtity in the mouth of a proſtitute, liberty in the mouth of a ſlave. But there is one part of this compoſition which is not merely abſurd, inconſiſtent preſumption—

"It is abſolutely wicked, it is blaſphemy againſt national character. He accuſes the whole French people in a maſs, of being perfidious and treacherous. By this daring and licentious language, not only the whole French nation is inſulted, but every individual of that nation—for as the editor is a logician, and a mathematician, he muſt know, that the parts are equal to the whole, and vice verſa; that if the whole be corrupt, the parts cannot be pure; with many other truths equally important. The learned editor ſhould have known, that a whole nation was never at any time perfidious—that *punica fides* was a denomination of prejudice

growing out of the inveterate hoſtility of the two countries, and that it was retorted on the Romans by the Carthagenians.

"Had Carthage her hiſtorians, what language could they have formed ſtrong and forcible enough to mark the perſecuting and unrelenting ſpirit of Rome, towards the brave Hannibal.

"The Jacobins of France revived this prejudice which ſhould have died on the birth day of the revolution. England was called Carthage, and the people devoted to deſtruction:—This prejudice the good ſenſe of the nation has removed. England has called France Carthage in her turn and has been in the habit of loading the nation with every ſpecies of ungenerous reproach.

"This prejudice has been kept alive by royal and ariſtocratic fanaticiſm, and to this moſt probably it is owing, that the editor of the Minerva has adopted it. It is Britiſh, ergo it is juſt; With the Minerva, ſuch reaſoning is concluſive."

It is well known that the moon has a great influence on the ſeaſons and the temperature of the weather, on this globe. So generally is this influence acknowledged, that our farmers regulate many of their operations by the place of the moon, in regard to the ſun. Some of the effects aſcribed to that influence may be whimſical; but no man can deny its power who will take the trouble to obſerve the regular differences between common tides, and thoſe at the conjunction and oppoſition of the ſun and moon.

It would be well for ſociety that the conſtant and regular phœnomena of the lunar influence on the atmoſphere, were clearly defined and underſtood. One fact only is the ſubject of the preſent remarks. It is an obſervation, juſtified by long attention to the courſe and changes of weather that the prevailing winds and weather of the laſt quarter of the moon run into the three ſucceeding quarters. We may therefore expect that, excepting ſlight or temporary variation, the laſt quarter of the moon will afford a ſpecimen of weather for the three ſucceeding weeks.

The ſevere cold weather and weſterly winds, the laſt autumn, began in the laſt week in November and the laſt quarter of the moon. The month has expired and the wind and weather have continued nearly the ſame. In four weeks, the wind has not varied from weſterly, ſcarcely 48 hours, and the temperature of the air generally under freezing point.

The laſt ſevere weather began about the laſt quartering of the moon, and though the cold has a little abated, it has not admitted the mercury above freezing point. The wind continues from the ſame quarter, varying only a few points. If theſe remarks are well founded, we may predict a continuance of cold weather.

Thus far the winter is indeed a hard one. It began early, the laſt week in November, and continues with little abatement. We have no ſnow in New-York, or within many miles of it; but a fine body of ſnow covers all the interior of our country.

The ſevere winter of 1779 1780, began about the ſame time; very ſoon after the 20th November, with a fall of the ſnow in the laſt quarter of the moon. An old perſon remarked to the writer, at the time, that the ſnow would lie the whole winter—grounding the prediction on the obſervation above mentioned—and ſo the event proved.

The ſurpriſing number of ſquirrels obſerved in the back country gave riſe to a prediction of a hard winter, as early as October laſt. Nature ſeems to have given animals unerring direction to provide againſt uncommon changes of ſeaſon.

Equally beneficent is nature to man, in all her operations. A few years ago, all the apple trees were devoured by canker worms. In ſome parts of the country, the orchard in June wore the barren aſpect of winter. In April, 1794, a ſevere froſt attacked the worms juſt after they were hatched, and deſtroyed them all—They have not appeared ſince.

May not a hard winter be deſtined to check the ravages of the bilious fevers in our climate? May it not change the conſtitution of the atmoſphere, or vary the temperament of the human body, or otherwiſe annihilate, for a time, the cauſes that predispoſe to that deſcription or diſeaſes? In the infinite diverſity of nature's operations, no change, no event is without its uſe, and idle muſt be the man who does not profit by obſervation.

January 2.

We are informed by Capt. Cutter, of the brig Almy, that off the eaſt end of Jamaica, he was taken by two French privateers, the one of which was the Flying Fiſh, built at Baltimore, and owned by a John Love, who afterwards ſold her to her preſent owner, at the Cape, and then went captain of her. He fired upwards of 30 ſhot at the Almy, without hailing her, although lying too for 20 minutes before, American colours flying; he then hailed, and ordered the boat on board; which being done, he detained the mate, two ſeamen, the ſhip's regiſter, and other papers, and ſent a prize-maſter and 3 others, all armed, on board. They then hoiſted in the boat, and ſtood for Gonaives. Next day were retaken by a Britiſh ſloop of war, the Jamaica, Captain Brooking, who took the Frenchmen out, and treated Capt. Cutter very handſomely, but carried him to Port-Royal, on account of having no regiſter, where he was detained only three days, and then ſuffered to proceed.—The privateers proceeded on their courſe. Capt. Cutter had great reaſon to think, that the Frenchmen put on board him intended much worſe uſage, had he not fallen in with Capt. Brooking. The paſſengers will all vouch for the truth of the above.

Yeſterday the brig Poll Cary, captain Prince, got under way from this port for St. Croix; when being in the bay, ſhe went down ſo ſuddenly, that the people had hardly time to ſave their lives—her maſts are juſt diſcoverable.

From the New York Diary.

In politics, as well as in every other ſubject, nothing is of more advantage to the cauſe of truth, than a free, liberal and candid diſcuſſion. It is a circumſtance, much to be regretted, that a diverſity in ſentiment ſhould ſo often become productive of animoſity; and it becomes the duty of every impartial enquirer, while he endeavours to encourage the progreſs of thought and reflection, to mitigate the evils which too often ariſe from a contrariety of opinion.

Happily for Americans, we are general united upon moſt of the great and important points relating to our government. Moſt of us acknowledge that the people are the ſource of political power: all of us agree that the end of ſocial inſtitutions ought ever to be the promotion of the public proſperity and welfare.

Nor are we more at variance with reſpect to the form of our conſtitution: In general we admit that it is a happy improvement upon moſt of the ſyſtems that have hitherto exiſted. Reflecting men of all parts, acknowledge it to be worthy of the attachment of every friend to liberty and ſocial order.

Every ſpecies of government that has hitherto exiſted, has had its peculiar excellencies and its peculiar defects. Thus monarchies have been characteriz'd for ſtrength and energy, and republics by freedom and virtue. The former have been diſgraced by cruelty and tyranny, the latter have too often proved injurious, from their impotency and ſpirit of faction. While the conſtitution of the United States, in a remarkable degree, poſſeſſes the excellent qualifications of both, it is in a great meaſure free from their defects.

Perhaps there is not a paſſage in any writer, ancient or modern, which affords a more elegant, as well as flattering picture of our government, than that which is preſented to us by the learned and reflecting Monteſquieu. It compoſes the 1ſt chapter of the ninth book of his Spirit of Laws.

Of Laws in the Relation they have to a Defenſive Force.

In what manner Republics provide for their ſafety.

If a Republic is ſmall, it is deſtroyed by a foreign force; if it be large, it is ruined by an internal imperfection.

To this two fold inconveniences both democracies and ariſtocracies are equally liable, and that whether they be good or bad. The evil is in the very thing itſelf; and no form can redreſs it.

It is therefore, very probable, that mankind would have been at length obliged to live conſtantly under the government of a ſingle perſon, had they not contrived a kind of conſtitution that has all the internal advantages of a republican, together with the external force of monarchial government: I mean a confederate republic.

This form of government is a convention, by which ſeveral ſmall ſtates agree to become members of a larger one which they intend to form. It is a kind of aſſemblage of ſocieties, that conſtitute a new one, capable of increaſing by means of new aſſociations, till they arrive to ſuch a degree of power, as to be able to provide for the ſecurity of the united body.

It was theſe aſſociations that contributed ſo long to the proſperity of Greece; by theſe the Romans attacked the univerſe, and by theſe alone the univerſe withſtood them; for, when Rome was arrived to her higheſt pitch of grandeur, it was the aſſociations formed by the terror of her arms, that enabled the Barbarians to reſiſt her.

From hence it proceeds, that Holland,* Germany, and the Swiſs Cantons, are conſidered in Europe as perpetual Republics.

The aſſociations of cities were formerly more neceſſary than in our times. A weak defenceleſs town was expoſed to greater dangers. By conqueſt it was deprived not only of the executive and legiſlative power, as at preſent, but moreover of all human property †

A Republic of this kind, able to withſtand an external force, may ſupport itſelf without any internal corruption; the form of this ſociety prevents all manner of inconveniencies.

If a ſingle member ſhould attempt to uſurp the ſupreme authority, he could not be ſuppoſed to have an equal authority and credit in all the confederate ſtates. Were he to have too great an influence over one, this would alarm the reſt; were he to ſubdue a part, that which would ſtill remain free might oppoſe him with forces independent of thoſe which he had uſurped, and overpower him before he could be ſettled in his uſurpation.

Should a popular inſurrection happen in one of the confederate ſtates, the others are able to quell it. Should abuſes creep into one part, they are reformed by thoſe that remain ſound. The ſtate may be deſtroyed on one ſide, and not on the other: the confederacy may be diſſolved, and the confederates preſerve their ſovereignty.

As this government is compoſed of petty republics, it enjoys the internal happineſs of each; and, with reſpect to its external ſituation, it is poſſeſſed by means of the aſſociation, of all the advantages of large monarchies.

How beautiful, how accurately juſt is this deſcription! Americans, be prudent and wiſe. Be it your honourable taſk to convince mankind that republics can be placed upon the moſt durable foundation. Be yours the happy province to teach the world that perfect liberty is conſiſtent with perfect order.

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* *It is compoſed of about fifty different Republics. State of the United Provinces.*

† *Civil liberty, goods, wives, children, temples, and even burying place*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 3.

At the annual meeting of the ſtockholders of the bank of the United States held yeſterday, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the current year.

Thomas Willing, John Laurance, Abijah Hammond, John Vaughan, Philip Livingſton, Thomas Pearſall, Gerard Walton, Elias Boudinot, Samuel Breck, Joſeph Anthony, Archibald M'Call, Robert Smith, William Bingham, Iſaac Wharton, James C. Fiſher, James S. Cox. Jeremiah Parker, John G. Watchſmuth, Samuel Sterrett, Mathew M'Connell, Thomas Ewing, Abijah Dawes, William Smith, S. C. Henry Hill, Joſeph Sims.

The directors are to meet this evening for the choice of a Preſident.

NORFOLK, January 10.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner Polly, captain N. Kirſy, in 11 days from the Havanna. Through the politeneſs of the captain and paſſengers, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars:

That war was proclaimed at the Havanna on the 15th of November; an embargo took place on the 18th, which was not taken off till the 24th of December. A proclamation was iſſued by the governor of the Havanna on the 19th of December, ordering all Britiſh ſubjects, not naturalized, to quit the iſland of Cuba in 8 days; and thoſe who were naturalized, by virtue of the act of toleration, were to be furniſhed with paſſports to retire to the cities of Bijucal or Sontrago, there to remain till an opportunity offered to ſhip them off the iſland.

PETERSBURG, *Jan.* 13.

We underſtand that the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, at the laſt ſeſſion, paſſed a law authoriſing the eſtabliſhment of Public Schools in the ſeveral counties and corporations; to be ſupported and provided for in the ſame manner, as other county expences are by law directed to be provided.

William Clark, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, is appointed Federal Attorney for that ſtate.

The General Aſſembly of Kentucky met on Monday the 7th of November—The ſenate of that ſtate, Reſolved, that they had no conſtitutional power to decide on the conteſted election of a governor—conſequently James Garrard, the preſent governor, continues to fill that office.

The motion in congreſs, for granting relief to the ſufferers by the late fire in Savannah, was loſt by a conſiderable majority.

Public Vendue.

On Tueſday next the 17th inſt.

SIX hogſheads New-England RUM, } On 30
2 hogſheads Weſt India, do. } days.
6 pipes FRENCH BRANDY, } On 60
2 pipes TENERIFFE WINE, } days.
10 pieces German, } OSNABURGS,
10 pieces Britiſh, }
6 barrels men's and women's coarſe SHOES, } CASH.
1000 lbs SOLE LEATHER,
8 bags PEPPER,
4 boxes CHOCOLATE,
10 barrels SUGAR,
4 barrels COFFEE,
10 quarter caſks Sherry, } WINE,
6 quarter caſks Port, }
10 bags ALLSPICE,
A great variety of DRY GOODS,
Raiſins, Grapes, Figs, Olives, Capers,
Oranges, and Lemons.
5 bales aſſorted Roſe BLANKETS, on 3 months.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

January 12, 1797.

R. SHAW,

of the THEATRE,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterſburg and its vicinity, that he intends giving LESSONS on SINGING, HARPSICHORD, GERMAN FLUTE, &c.

He hath for ſale, a quantity of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, of the laſt publications in Europe and America—alſo GERMAN FLUTES, of the beſt manufactory, Violin Strings, Harpſichord and Piano Forte Wire of all ſorts, &c.

The above articles will be ſold as cheap as at any ſtore on the continent. Enquire at the houſe, next the Theatre, on Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Peterſburg, January 12, 1797. 4

LIST of LETTERS,

Remaining in the POST OFFICE at GHOLSON's the 1ſt of January, 1797, which will be forwarded to the General Poſt-Office, if not taken out by the 1ſt of April.

JOHN Clarkſon. Arad Welton. Martha Sadler. William Ruffin, 2. Thomas Tomſen. Williams Jackſon, Nottoway county. William Vaughan, 4.

JOHN GHOLSON, P. M.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 25th inſtant, at Mr. Fletcher's Tavern, in Cabin Point,

SEVEN likely Negroes, belonging to the eſtate of William Cocke, dec. conſiſting of three valuable Men (one of which is an excellent Gardner) one Woman, and three Girls nearly grown. PETER JEMM,

Surviving Adminiſtrator.

January 3, 1797. 3

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Raſſell, at their ſtore in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their ſtore in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their ſtore in Brunſwick; William Turnbull, at their ſtore in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their ſtore in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their ſtore at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the ſubſcribers appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the ſaid Company, and to take into their poſſeſſion all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the ſaid Company belonging:—And the ſubſcribers being excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, the reſpective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of ſuch debts to the ſaid Robert Turnbull, as well in caſes where the ſaid Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himſelf individually, or unto himſelf and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the ſaid Company, as in thoſe caſes where the Bonds or Notes &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the ſeveral Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be poſſeſſed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other ſpecialties belonging to the ſaid Company (although in the name of ſaid Robert Turnbull) are requeſted to communicate the ſame to us, and to conſider themſelves accountable to us only for ſuch papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD & Co.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late ſtore in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the ſaid concern, and to take into their poſſeſſion all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other ſpecialties, belonging to the ſaid Company:—And the ſubſcribers being excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, the reſpective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of ſuch debts, to the ſaid William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the ſeveral Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be poſſeſſed of any papers belonging to the ſaid concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requeſted to communicate the ſame to us, and to conſider themſelves accountable to us only for ſuch papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
JAMES KING, ſen. another Partner.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

TO BE RENTED,

For one, two or three years, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

THE plantation on Appomattox river, in Cheſterfield county, formerly the property of ROBERT DONALD, deceaſed.—There is on this plantation a large and commodious dwelling houſe, with all the neceſſary out houſes, fit for the reception of a genteel family; an excellent apple orchard ſufficient to produce three thouſand gallons of cyder, a good garden, and a crop of wheat is ſown. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclined to rent will firſt view the premiſes. The terms will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber at Oſbornes. ANN DONALD.

January 2, 1797. 6

THE death of Mr. WEISIGER makes it indiſpenſibly requiſite, that the buſineſs carried on under the late firm of Baird and Weiſiger, and John Baird jun. and Co. ſhould be cloſed; thoſe who are indebted, are once more requeſted to come forward and ſettle or pay off their reſpective balances, as no longer indulgence will be given—John Baird, jun. and William Baird, have the books and papers, and will ſettle and receive payments.—Thoſe who are indebted to me in my private capacity, will pleaſe take notice, that as their debts have been long due, unleſs they now come forward and make payment, or renew their bonds, no longer indulgence will be given them.

I will rent my place in the lower end of Blandford, called Boyd's tenement, there is a commodious dwelling-houſe which commands a beautiful view of the river and ſtreet, with all neceſſary out houſes, and an excellent meadow, containing in all about 16 acres—entry will be given at Chriſtmas.

I will alſo rent the ſtore in Blandford lately occupied by Baird and Weiſiger, it is large, convenient, and well adapted for carrying on buſineſs, and has good lumber houſes; poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

I will diſpoſe of an elegant new chariot, built under my own eye—the ſprings, axle-trees and iron work, with handſome harneſs for four horſes, imported from Philadelphia. Twelve months credit will be given on bond and ſecurity.

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George, Greencroft, Nov. 28, 1796.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Worſhipful Court of Mecklenburg, will be Sold on the premiſes, in the ſaid county, on 12 months credit, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity, on the 20th of February next,

ONE Tract of LAND, ſituate and lying in the county aforeſaid, belonging to the Eſtate of WILLIAM BAILEY, deceaſed. by

LEWIS ROFFE,
WILLIAM STONE,
JOHN EDWARDS,
CHARLES HUTCHERSON,
EDWARD DODSON. } Comm'rs.

Mecklenburg county, Dec. 18, 1796. (co6w)

TOWN OF PETERSBURG:

January Hustings Court, 1797.

Pursuant to the Regulations made for fixing the Assize of Bread in this Town, the Court ascertain and fix the Price of Flour this date, at Nine Dollars per Barrel—Therefore the Loaf of Bread for 3½. should weigh 14 ounces.

A copy,
J. GRAMMER, C. T. P.

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†4† Those persons who were entrusted with Subscription Papers for publishing a Collection of Poems by the late Col. Robert Munford, are requested to lodge them and the Subscription Money received, with William Prentis, Printer, Petersburg, in whose hands the Poems are left for publication.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.
December 23, 1796.

District of Bermuda-Hundred or City-Point.

NOTICE.

THE *Collector's Office* for this District being, from necessity, removed to this place, all persons, having business thereat, are hereby notified of the removal.

WILLIAM HETH, Collector,
CITY-POINT, Jan. 7, 1797

January 7, 1797.

ON Thursday the 5th instant, several persons pursued four runaways and found in their possession the following articles, viz a variety of petticoats, several women's jackets, shifts, aprons, handkerchiefs, caps, habits, and a pair of pockets marked D T—there are also several men's waistcoats, a pair of breeches, two children's frocks, one patched counterpain, two cloaks, several yards durants, some flannel, and several other small things too tedious to mention. The claimants will please apply to the subscriber, on Cocke's road, near Butterwood Springs.

2* THOMAS COLLIER.

I wish to RENT,

The HOUSES and LOTS, I now occupy—allowance will be made for repairs

S. DAVIES.

January 8 1797.

TAKEN UP at my plantation, a RED BULL, about 6 years old—mark'd with a half crop and slit in the right, and half crop in the left ear, has also a very dull brand on the left shoulder appears to be W, and has a nick a cross the skin of his neck near the striking place. Posted and appraised to ten dollars:

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD.
January 4, 1797. 3

Library Society.

ON Friday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be held at BREWER'S Tavern, the Half Yearly Meeting of the said Society.

The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

DUNCAN ROSE, Treasurer.
Petersburg, January 5, 1797. (tw)

December 20, 1796.

THE administration of James Belches, having been abolished and made void, by the order of the General Court last sitting, and granted to Matthew M. Claiborne—it is earnestly requested, that all who may have demands will make them known, and bring forward their claims; those indebted will please make payment.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE,
Adm'or of Charles Harrison, sen. dec'd.

FIFTY Dollars reward for CESAR, a fellow 25 years old—Twenty Dollars reward for MANSFIELD, a lad of about 18—Six Dollars for RACHAEL, a girl about 16 or 17—Twenty Dollars for WILLIAM, a hopping fellow, about 40.

The above Negroes, belonging to the estate of General Charles Harrison, have made their escape from the subscriber, who is the Administrator. Cesar I conclude will make for Suffolk or Norfolk, and will I suppose get on board some vessel; he is a large trim fellow, black complexion, and inclined to lisp. Mansfield well grown for his age, black and straight limbed. Rachael, a girl very black, and rather dull of apprehension—The two latter I am creditably informed, are harboured by white people in the neighbourhood, a few miles above Dinwiddie court-house, on Stony creek, or thereabout. The latter, William, somewhere on James river.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from detaining, supporting, or harbouring, the above slaves, at their peril; for I will execute every rigour of the law on such persons, agreeable to their deserts.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE,
Administrator of Charles Harrison.
December 20, 1796. 8

Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, when he was on to the northward in August last,

MURRAY,

a dark Mulatto man, from 30 to 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; the above reward will be given on his commitment to jail, or on delivery to me.

JAMES MARSH.
Petersburg, January 3, 1797.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 31st day of January, 1797, *at Cumberland Courthouse;*

NINETY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—a large proportion of which are valuable crop negroes. Bonds payable in 12 months from their date, and to bear interest from thence if not punctually paid, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers. Mr. Joseph Selden, will direct the sale, and is authorized by me to act on the occasion.

EDWIN BURWELL.
Richmond, December 8, 1796. tdf

FOR SALE,

On a reasonable Credit,

A TRACT of Land containing 1600 acres, in Surry county, near the Court-house, whereon I lately lived; the soil is favourable for the cultivation of corn and small grain, and a considerable part will produce good tobacco naturally; a large stream runs through the land, on which there is not only an abundance of rich low land proper for meadow, with a trifling expence of ditching, but has on it a very advantageous site for a Mill, within three miles of a public landing on James river; a short dam may be made to raise fifteen feet of water, or more if required. The Land is better stock'd with good pine, white oak, ash and poplar, than most tracts in the lower country, having been but little pillaged, except for the houses now on the Land—they have all been built within ten years, and consist of a well finished and convenient two story dwelling-house, and every other necessary out-house—there is also valuable young orchards, both of apple and peach. Should any person desirous of purchasing wish to view the Land and advantages above mentioned they will be shewn by application to me in Isle of Wight county.

RICHARD COCKE.
Shoal-Bay, Dec. 31, 1796. 6

FOR SALE,

And to be entered on at Christmas, 1797,

THAT beautiful and healthful Farm, whereon I now live, in Brunswick county. It is no exaggeration to say, that this spot has as many advantages as any on Meherrin river.—It contains about 450 acres, is bounded by the river about 1¾ miles; has a river mill-seat equal if not superior to any on the river, on the north side, by a never failing stream, on which there is a mill lately built, running two pair of stones, the dam built in the most substantial manner, the running gears now out of repair—the soil rich and fertile for all manner of products; the situation beautiful; excellent spring at the door; convenient to court-house, churches, &c. the neighbourhood remarkable for hospitality, sociallity, and general respectability; the situation is calculated for merchandize, manufacturing mills, distilleries, &c.

Also for sale, two other small Farms, adjacent to the above, possessing many advantages—they may be bought separately or together—with a stock of fine cattle, six fine mules of three years old next spring, chiefly broke to work, and one older. Also several high bred elegant brood mares, all young.

For terms apply to my son Phil Claiborne, at my house, and whatsoever bargain he shall make, conformable to my instructions in the premises, I will fulfill on my return home.

THOMAS CLAIBORNE.
Philadelphia, Dec. [illegible]

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the state about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be pled in bar—and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.

Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

Blank Bills of Lading for Sale at this Office.

TO RENT,

Until the first of October, 1797,

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houses, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook street. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.
October 17, 1796.

JUST ARRIVED,

Fresh Raisins,	Coriander Comfits,
Currants,	Cinnamon,
Candied Orange Peal,	Mace,
Barley Sugar,	Cloves,
Sugar Candy,	Nutmegs,
Carraway Comfits,	Salt Petre,
Peppermint drops,	Tamarinds, &c.

W. *MOORE,*

Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE *and* GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

DRUGS and MEDECINES,

Perfumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture, Toys, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the lowest Terms;—

ALSO,

DYES.
Hatters's Bow-strings,
Aqua Fortes,
Verdigrease,
Oil of Vitriol,
Quicksilver,
Red Tartar,
Copperas,
Logwood,
Crucibles,
Pumice Stone,
Borax,
Spanish Annatto, &c

PERFUMERY.
Hair Powder plain and perfumed,
Powder Bags & Silk Puffs,
Windsor Soap,
Wash Balls,

POMATUM.
Lilly, Cowslip, Marrow, Citron, and fine scented Pomatum in Pots and Rolls.

ESSENCES OF
Bergamot,
Lavender,
Lemmon,
Musk,
Thyme,
Rosemary,
Rhodium.
Glass Cylinders for Electrical Machines.
Nipple Pipes & Glasses,
Marble and Glass Mortars,
Glass Funnels,
Glass Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all sizes,
Vials in Sorts,
Glass and Cork Stoppers,
Smelling Bottles,
Elastic Steel Trusses,
Patent Buff Ball,
Plush Brushes sorditto,
Sealing Wax Red and Black,
Wafers,
Castile Soap white and mixed,
Patent Water Colours in Boxes, from 15s. to 42s.
Camel Hair Pencils,
Indian Rubber,
Gold Leaf,
Tooth Brushes,
Court Plaister,
Shaving Boxes.

PAINTS.
Red and White Lead,
Vermillion,
Gamboge,
Patent Yellow,
King's Yellow,
Prussian Blue, 1, 2, & 3,
Stone Oaker,
Amber,
Gum Copal,
Shell Lac,
Spt. Turpentine.

INSTRUMENTS.
Surgeons Needles,
Tooth Instruments,
Cupping Instruments,
Pocket ditto,
Cases of Scalpels,
Spring Lancets in Morocco Cases,
Common Lancets.

Gawland's patent vegetable Lotion, an infallible remedy for all disorders of the skin, in bottles, at 14s. each.

ALSO,

Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of

GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MADDER and FUSTIC.

Petersburg, December 1, 1796. (tf)

At a Quarterly Session Court, continued and held for Lunenburg County, on Friday, the 11th day of November, 1796.

Henry Curran, administrator of James Curran, deceased, which administrator is assignee of Lewis Burwell, surviving executor of Edward R. Yates, deceased, Complainants,

Against

John Barry, George Craghead, attorney in fact for the said John Barry, and Daniel Robertson, Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Barry not having entered his appearance, and given security according to act of Assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that is not an inhabitant of this state; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on or before the second Tuesday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Gazette, either in Richmond or Petersburg for two months successively, and published at the court house door of the county aforesaid.

A Copy,
Teste THOMAS TAYLOR, D. C. L. C.

Petersburg, Nov. 30, 1796.

THE subscriber, by virtue of an administration committed to him by the Hustings Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for sale, on the first Monday in March next, at the Court-house of said Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a black mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceased.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any person has any just claim to either of the above Slaves, they are desired to come forward and legally establish the same, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant
of the Town of Petersburg.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of my stable, in the course of last night, a BLACK GELDING, four years old, about fourteen hands high, just docked and trimmed, both mane and forelocks, with one hind foot white; he trots, paces and canters well, and carries his head remarkably low. They stole also, a large new saddle, and an elegant plated bit bridle. The saddle had silver bosses, with D or A D thereon. I will give the above reward upon delivery of the horse, saddle and bridle, with the addition of 15 dollars for securing the thief.

Richmond, November 22. AUG. DAVIS.

December 27 1796.

STRAYED or Stolen from Mr. John Osborne's stable, in Bradford, the 24th instant,

A Bay Mare,

Four years old, four feet seven or eight inches high, shod before, with a short tail, one hind foot white, small ears, trots and gallops. Whoever delivers the said Mare to me in Chesterfield county, shall be rewarded agreeable to their trouble.

tf ARTHER TRAYLOR, jun.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Luftrings, and Persians.
Table and Tea China, in sets.
Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fresh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old.
Bar Iron, Caslings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheese, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796 tf

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.

Petersburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunswick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-standing debts will indiscriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring suit thereon by the first day of March next; the nature of the above Companies business not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.
Brunswick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

Mecklenburg County,

October Quarterly Court 1796.

John Marshall, Plaintiff.

Against

Richard Baskervill, Henry Moody, and Francis Moody, which said Henry and Francis are sons of Henry Moody, deceased, Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife, Abraham Beufort and Mary his wife, which said Phebe Campbell and Mary Beufort are daughters of the said Henry Moody, deceased, Elizabeth Beufort Moody and P. Moody infants, and daughters of William Moody, deceased, who was also son of Henry Moody deceased. Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendants Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife—Abraham Beufort, and Mary his wife,—Elizabeth Beufort Moody,—and P Moody—not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper in Richmond or Petersburg, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy,
Teste WILLIAM BASKERVILLE, C. Cur.

From lateſt Paris Papers.

The Prince Biſhop of Wurtzburg, has ordered his reſident at the court of Vienna, to complain of the unexampled extortions exerciſed on the inhabitants of his biſhoprick, and to demand payment for the proviſions and other articles put in requiſition and ſeized by the army of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles. The miniſter of the prince biſhop repreſents in ſtrong colours, the diſtreſſed ſituation of the biſhoprick of Wurtzburgh, declaring that the enormous contributions in ſpecie, cattle, and merchandiſes, levied by the French, had left but little hope to the people, and that the country was now entirely ruined, deſtitute of proviſions, without cattle ſufficient to cultivate the land, and unprovided with food for the few horſes and oxen that remained. He concludes by remarking, that the prince biſhop had always faithfully and exactly furniſhed his contingent, and that no deduction from the amount due to his ſubjects, could be made on that account.

The biſhops of Wurtzburgh, Bamberg, and Liege, the archbiſhops of Mentz and Treves, and the prince of Naſſau, are the only ſtates of the empire who have not concluded a treaty of neutrality with the Republic of France, under the guarantee of the king of Pruſſia. This may give an idea of the ſupport the emperor has to expect from his faithful Co. eſtates of the empire.

The biſhop of Treves has loſt his whole electorate; the biſhoprick of Liege is incorporated with France; the territory of the prince of Naſſau has been twice laid under contribution by the French, and offers no reſources either for man or beaſt.—The territory of the archbiſhop of Mentz is partly occupied by the French, and partly exhauſted by frequent contributions.—The two biſhopricks of Wurtzburgh and Bamberg, which hardly contain 600,000 inhabitants, have been obliged to pay five millions in ſpecie, to the treaſurer of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, and to furniſh horſes, oxen, and other requintes to a higher amount.

The French Calviniſt families exiled by Louis xiv. and ſettled in different parts of Europe, have ſent deputies to Paris, who preſented a petition to the Council of Five Hundred, praying that all thoſe Frenchmen and their deſcendants, who had been exiled on account of their religion, ſhould be allowed to enjoy the rights of French citizens. from the moment they returned to the land of their forefathers; they added that 50,000 families of manufactures and artiſts waited with impatience for the deciſion of the Legiſlature, being determined to quit the land of ſtrangers, and bring back their induſtry and affection; if their birth-right was ſanctioned by the Repreſentatives of the French people, of whom they always gloried to be, not an unworthy, though a diſowned portion.

The council referred the petition to a ſpecial commiſſion, charged to make a report on this intereſting ſubject within ten days, commencing from the 7th October. From the declarations of many members, it may be concluded, that the exiled French Proteſtants and their deſcendants will be allowed to enjoy the rights of French citizens, from the moment of their return to France; ſince they did not of their own accord, quit France, but were driven by arbitrary power from their native land; their rights as Frenchmen were only ſuſpended by violence; but royal fanaticiſm had no power to annul them.

16

Tranſlation from the Directory, a German Paper, publiſhed at Hamburgh, with the moſt gracious priviledge of the Emperor.

Jacobiniſm of the Maccabees.

The public Library of this city [Hamburgh] contains a very rich treaſure of oriental manuſcripts, beſides many other curioſities; which are ſtill far from being as well known as they deſerve. Amongſt thoſe which deſerve particular notice, are the Hebrew Manuſcripts, of which there are about 50 vols. containing ſome more, ſome fewer books and ſections of the Old Teſtament, in the original text.

One of the latter, which was written in Spain in 1488, and is quoted by Kennicott, No. 613, contains, beſides the books of the Prophets and the moral parts of the Old Teſtament, a very remarkable record: this is a fragment of a book originally wrote in the old Hebrew language, which the Jews call the Book of Antiochus, and which is known to the Chriſtians under the name of the 1ſt and 3d book of Maccabees, from a double Geek tranſmutation, that deviates ſtill more from the original. This firſt edition of the memorable revolution, by which the Jewiſh nation, led on by Judas Maccabee and his brothers, ſhook off the yoke of the intolorant Syro-Macedonian Kings, and recovered for a long time an honorable independence, ſeems, from the ſtriking ſimilitude of the ſtyle, to have been wrote at the ſame time as the New Teſtament.—The proofs of this aſſertion, with a learned deſcription and *critico exegitical* examination of that fragment, are not calculated for a newſpaper. We ſhall therefore only quote here a ſingle ſhort paſſage, which deſerves notice, becauſe *it correſponds almoſt literally with the charges made uſe of in our preſent times, to brand with infamy, the glowing zeal and unrelenting ſtruggle for liberty, and to hold it up under the odious name of Jacobiniſm, as an object the moſt deſerving of violent perſecution.*

The author of the above fragment, after having mentioned that Antiochus had aſſembled his council of ſtate, to conſult on the meaſures to be taken in the propoſed campaign againſt the Jews, who were in open revolt, goes on in his relation as follows:

And Antiocus addreſſed the commanders of his forces and ſaid to them. "Do not you know, or have you not heard, that the people called Jews live amongſt us at Jeruſalem; they pay no reſpect to our religion, they do not obey our laws, nay they do not even accommodate themſelves to our manners They ſlight the royal edicts in order to obey their private ſtatutes. They alſo expect with anxiety the epoch of the deſtruction of kings, princes and their vicegerents They ſay, how long ſhall our king yet rule over us. Ourſelves ſhall be maſters by ſea and by land, and the whole world will be in our power. It would be extremely injurious to theking to let them live in peace on earth and propagate themſelves. Well then! let us march on to annihilate the covenant [form of government, Conſtitution] which they have ſworn to.—&c &c.

It being a common artifice of anonymous writers to offer their own conceits for extracts from old manuſcripts, I think it my duty to guarantee the authenticity of the ſaid record, by communicating my name.

A. A. H. LICHTENSTEIN.

[Mr. Lichtenſtein is a reſpectable citizen of Hamburgh and a diſtinguiſhed German author. The above quotation from an old manuſcript, expoſes the conduct of the coalition and their ſupporters in its true light. Leopold II. invited ſeveral princes and ſtates to meet at Pilnitz, he repreſented to them how injurous it would be to Kings to ſuffer the French Jacobins to live in peace on earth and propagate themſelves, and concluded by ſaying, "Let us march on to annihilate the conſtitution which they have ſworn to."

We think it not amiſs to obſerve that the above is literally tranſlated from the original. We took care not to heighten the force of any expreſſion; and the words form of government, conſtitution, which appear between crotchets, had alſo been added by the German author to ſhew the different ſignification of the word convenant in Hebrew.] Aurora Editor.

The Subſcriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (ti)

Joſeph T. Blanchard,

Has juſt received, and for SALE at his STORE in OLD-STREET, a few Doors below the LITTLE BRIDGE, the following Articles, viz.

WEST I Rum,	Powder and Shot,
N. E. ditto,	Race and Ground Ginger,
Peach and Apple Brandy,	Copperas,
Molaſſes,	Pepper and Allſpice,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,	Nutmegs,
Chocolate,	Cinnamon,
Coffee,	Mace and Cloves.
Soap,	
Looſe and Sack Salt,	

Alſo a ſmall invoice of COTTON CARDS aſſorted—the above articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh, or Country Produce.

Petersburg, Dec. 19, 1796. (8)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d inſtant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old laſt ſpring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail, ſhod all round; he trots, paces and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white ſpot on him, and that is on his near ſhoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horſe, and no queſtions aſked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling at the Office of the Printer hereof,

The *Virginia & North-Carolina*

ALMANACK,

For the year 1797.

FOR SALE,

WESTBROOK Warehouſe, with two ſmall houſes adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber.

GEORGE WILSON.

Petersburg, December 1796.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, For SALE at this OFFICE.

For FREIGHT,

THE BRIG

FRIENDSHIP,

Capt. EAMES,

Lying at Broadway; wants about 100 hhds. tobacco on freight, and will proceed to any port that may be agreed on. For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

N. & J. EUSTIS.

Who have juſt received by ſaid Brig, a few bales of TICKLENBURGS, GERMAN OZNABURGS, and ROLLS; New England RUM in hhds. French BRANDY in pipes—which will be ſold very low. Alſo a quantity of Mountain BUTTER in firkins.

Peterſburg, December 19, 1796.

William Sharp,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has REMOVED his STORE to that lately occupied by JOHN and EDWARD JEFFERS, at the corner of Bollingbrook ſtreet, where he is opening a very handſome and choice aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon—which he will ſell on moderate terms.

Peterſburg, October 10 1796

D. Mackenzie,

HAS received by the late arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL his

FALL GOODS,

And daily expects the balance, ſome of which are in ſmall packages, to ſuit country ſtores, and will be ſold at a low advance by the package or piece.

He has alſo come to hand,

Sack and Looſe SALT.
Beſt Green COFFEE, in bags barrels and tierces.
Brown and Loaf SUGAR.
Genuine Sherry WINE, of ſuperior quality.
FRENCH BRANDY, of firſt quality

All of which will be ſold cheap for Caſh, produce, or on ſhort credit.

Peterſburg, October 24, 1796. (tf.)

NEW BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLAIR'S SERMONS. [Likewiſe a few of the 2d Vol. for thoſe ſubſcribers who have received but the firſt Vol.]
DE LOLME'S view of the Conſtitution of England, which is compared both with the Republican form of government, & the Monarchies in Europe—neatly bound 6s.
Biſhop SEABURY'S Sermons—2 Vol. 8o. 18s.
BATES on Redemption, 6s.
Vicar of Wakefield, 2s. 3d.
Chriſtian Reſolutions, or thoughts on Religion—by Biſhop BEVERIDGE, 2s. 3d.
Religion of the faſhionable world, 2s 3d.
Hiſtory of the Pelewites, a new and wonderful nation, lately diſcovered in the Great South Sea, by the ſhipwreck of the unfortunate Capt. WILSON, 1s. 3d.
RUSSELL'S ſeven famous Sermons, 1s. 3d.
Thoughts on repentance, by a Clergyman of the Epiſcopal church, 7½d.
LEWIS'S church Catechiſm explained for the uſe of children, recommended by Biſhop MADISON, 9d
MANNERS' 16 Sermons—excellent for poor families, price 1s. 4d.
Friendly Inſtructor, or a Companion for Young Ladies and Gentlemen—warmly recommended by Dr. DODDRIDGE, price 9d.
Sure and certain methods of attaining a long and healthy life, by CORNARO, an Italian nobleman, when he was near an hundred years of age, 2s. 3d.
Sermons on the education of youth—by Dr. DODDRIDGE, price 2s. 6d.
The Mourner, or a choice cordial for thoſe who have loſt dear friends, 1s. 3d.
Token for Children, or curious hiſtory of ſome wonderful children, 1s. 3d.
Silvan Letters, 1s.
NELSON'S Inſtructions for young perſons preparing to be confirmed by the Biſhop, 4½d.
Fables for the Ladies, 1s
Golden Cabinet of Secrets—a jewel for families, price 3s.
Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling books, &c. with many pretty little books for children.

ALSO,

A NEW MAPS of the State of KENTUCKY.

FOR SALE,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

BETWEEN 3 and 4000 acres of LAND, lying on Cocke's creek, in the county of Mecklenburg—the fertility as well as the pleaſant ſituation of which is ſo well known, a deſcription is thought unneceſſary.

The Land may be divided in ſuch a manner as to ſuit the purchaſers, provided the whole or nearly the quantity can be diſpoſed of. There is on this Land a Dwelling with three rooms below and three above ſtairs, with a cellar bricked from the foundation, and with a ſmall repair may be made both comfortable and convenient—a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-houſe, Stable, and Barns. The whole of this plantation is in good order for cropping, and under good fences. One fifth of the purchaſe money will be expected for this Land on a deed being made the purchaſer, and any reaſonable credit given for the balance—but a generous diſcount will be made for all caſh paid.

On the 4th Tueſday in January next, will be expoſed to ſale on the above premiſes, for one half caſh, the balance in twelve months, between 40 and 50 choice NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, of different ages—The Stock of CATTLE, HORSES, and HOGS, on a credit of ſix months, with the plantation utenſils—And for caſh or tobacco only, a large quantity of CORN and FODDER.

All thoſe to whom the ſubſcriber is indebted, will be obliging enough to wait the above period, when their ſeparate demands ſhall be nearly or full paid.—Thoſe who do not chooſe to be thus lenient, will pleaſe notify me thereof by letter, or if more agreeable to them receive part of the above property in payment.

FRANCIS RUFFIN.

SURRY, October 3, 1796.